BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Enrollment of the Principals of Substitutes.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The Adjutant General has issued orders for the enrollment, as rapidly as possible, of persons made liable to military service by the recent acts of Congress. They are required to report as volunteers or conscripts without delay. All who delay beyond the 1st of February will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering and held for assignment according to law. Previous to enrollment as conscripts all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862, provided the company chosen does not reach the maximum, but must not be received except on a certificate of an enrolling officer that they have so volunteered. Persons who report to enrolling officers may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription.

The report of the removal of Butler from command of the Department of North Carolina is not credited.

Mosby Again After the Yankees

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—Mosby attacked a picket post of the enemy, near Warrenton, on Wednesday night, the 6th, capturing 18 Yankees, killing and wounding 18 or 20 more, and bringing off 40 horses and all of their arms and equipments. Mosby lost none in killed or wounded.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Three shells this morning and six this afternoon were fired at the city, but nobody hurt. Some firing was heard in the direction of Light-house Inlet believed to be our batteries opening on the enemy on Black Island. Nine shells were fired yesterday afternoon from a thirty pounder on Sumter—seven struck. Fleet quiet.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 9.—Heavy snow fell on the night of the 7th. Lines down eastward since yesterday. Gen. W. E. Jones attacked a force of the enemy, three hundred strong, at Jonesville, on the 3rd, killing, wounding and capturing the entire party, together with three pieces of artillery and twenty wagon trains.

From the Mercury.]

SENATOR BROWN, FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Brown, from Mississippi, is a melancholy instance of how troublous times can sometimes turn a man inside out—exposing all his hitherto concealed weaknesses. He is an old Nullifier, of the strictest State Rights school;—an old secessionist in 1852, and again in 1860;—a staunch supporter of a Confederacy of States, in substitution of the old consolidated concern—the United States;—a Senator from one of the States composing this Confederacy, based on the foundation of his long-cherished principle, of the sovereignty and independence of the States;—and a Senator who, at the very last sitting of the present Congress, voted for the repeal of that section of the Judiciary Act which provides for an appeal from the Courts of the States to the Supreme Court of the Confederate States, on the ground that the States being sovereign, the decisions of their supreme tribunals should be definitive;—this is the Senator who, in a speech plunges into the gulf of Constitutional Depravity. On the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, repealing all statutes and parts of statutes authorizing appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Brown urged in debate that it would be a violation of the Constitution to pass a law authorizing a writ of error to the highest judicial tribunal of a sovereign State. Therefore he proposed a substitute expressly repealing a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Judges of the State Courts. In reply, Mr. Brown is reported as saying:

"The Senate must pass the bill promptly, and if there was danger of the law not being executed, there was a remedy, and let the Senate use it. Suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The country should not be lost because of the opinion of every petty judge, authorized to issue a *habeas corpus*, giving different decisions in Virginia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi. Congress should pass a law declaring this law to be for the regulation and discipline of the army, and by that means, as to this measure, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Congress, there is no doubt, could suspend the *habeas corpus* as to particular measures, having authority to suspend it generally. It would be bad to have it said, after we were in our graves, that our liberty had been lost, whilst we were struggling over petty constitutional questions."

Now, we beg leave to say, that we have no sympathy with those who would dispute the constitutionality of this law. Its unconstitutionality is too equivocal. At such a time as this, the constitutionality of no law passed by Congress ought to be disputed, unless clearly unconstitutional. But if any citizen differs from us in this opinion, he has the right to test the constitutionality of any law which he deems contrary to the Constitution. If contrary to the Constitution, it is no law. It is a void enactment, and carries with it no obligation of obedience. Nor can any constitutional question be "petty," as Mr. Brown supposes. The Constitution is the sole guarantee of our liberties. Overthrow it, and there is no liberty in the Confederacy. Its integrity is worth far more than "substitutes," or an army of substitutes in the field. Our ancestors, in 1776, thought a tax of three pence a pound on tea worthy of disputation. It was a question of self-government—of liberty. With Mr. Brown, we suppose, it was a most petty constitutional question."

But let us briefly glance at Mr. Brown's *modus operandi* to secure his law against all disputation. First—the law for conscripting substitutes is to be declared "for the regulation and discipline of the army." These are the words, we believe, used in

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VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864. NO. 53.

"the Rules and Articles of War." These rules are formed for "the regulation and discipline of the army;" but how can a bill to raise soldiers be a bill to regulate and discipline the army? He would begin his policy with a fiction, and then, having made the conscription of substitutes, like the Rules and Articles of War, he would suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to secure its operation. Thus he would suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* as a sort of *succedanium*—a helper—a clincher to his questionable law.

We would most respectfully suggest, that the honorable Senator may have totally mistaken the purpose and object of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. It is the great bulwark of liberty to the citizen, to prevent the illegal imprisonment or control of his person. It is the last thing, in any free government, which should be surrendered; and the Constitution expressly provides, that the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." Nor can it be suspended by Congress, excepting when "the public safety," in case of rebellion or invasion, requires it. "The public safety"—not the enforcement of a particular law—a general condition of insecurity to person and property, produced by rebellion and invasion—not the deprivation of a citizen of his right to test his constitutional rights by the Courts of the country, authorizes its suspension. Its suspension by Congress is a great political, general power, bestowed on Congress to meet emergencies of extreme peril to the body politic—not an ordinary power of legislation, to enforce its ordinary enactments; and whenever authorized by a law of Congress to be suspended, a despotism is erected over the land. The President of the Confederate States can arrest and cast into prison, and keep imprisoned, for any cause he may think fit, or for no cause, any citizen of the Confederacy, without the power of liberation. If, "after we are in our graves," as the honorable Senator suggests, "it shall be said that our liberty had "been lost," it will not be for the want of the enforcement of such a law as the law conscripting substitutes; but for want of the protecting ægis of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, unconstitutionally and unnecessarily suspended on just such pretexts as the honorable Senator assigns.

For the Progress.]

The Danger that Threatens Us.

What is it, Mr. Editor? It is the same factious spirit that delivered the Byzantine empire of the Greeks into the hands of its Mussulman foe—it is the same factious spirit that enabled Henry the V. of England to plant his standards upon the ramparts of the French Metropolis; but why particularize?—it is the same fell spirit that, wherever it has existed, has so often been the cause of the downfall of States and the destruction of their liberties. That all men should not think alike, is natural, and, indeed, productive of good, when that difference of opinion leads to investigation, and the development of important truths. Had not the enquiring minds of Luther and his associates led them to doubt the infallibility of the Romish Church in regard to certain points of doctrine, the glorious reformation, perhaps, would never have taken place, and the Christian world would now be groping its way in darkness and superstition. Thus, mankind is often benefitted by those bold and independent thinkers who, diverging from the beaten paths of public opinion, and raising themselves as it were in the regions of light and truth, discover error and dethrone her—however heavy by age or formidable by tribute. But on the other hand, such is the influence of the *Evil one* over the passions of men—such his subtlety and powers of deception, that mankind is often led astray and made to embrace error under the garb of truth. Nothing is more self-evident than the great cardinal truth that "order is Heaven's first law"—a truth enunciated as well in God's written book as in His unwritten volume of nature; and yet, men by their differences and dissensions often engender discord and faction and drive order from their presence. When that takes place, it is time to stop and reflect. It was a maxim with the ancients that "those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." I have already cited two instances, and might cite many more, where, while the liberties of a nation were being lost, "madness ruled the hour." Shall we profit nothing from the lessons of history? When the very existence of a nation is in jeopardy—when its liberties are menaced by a ruthless foe, is it a time to be splitting hairs about State rights, infractions of the Constitution and rights of the people? In a government constituted like ours, where the sovereignty is in the people themselves, any grievance arising from the abuse of delegated power can be but temporary; the remedy is near at hand—at the ballot-box. But if by dissensions and differences among ourselves, we turn our faces from the common enemy, and turn our swords upon each other, then are our liberties gone, not temporarily—but gone eternally. Unity of action is essential to success in the most ordinary concerns of life; much more so, when the whole energies of a people are taxed in the maintenance of their freedom. Let us then pull together. Let us be united. Let us first chase from our thresholds the ravenous wolves who are thirsting for the very life blood of our country, and then we can drive from their roost those obscene birds among us, if any there be, who sit in high places and defile fair freedom's temple.

Much is said about encroachments upon the rights of the people. What are those rights? Man without the pale of society, owes allegiance to no "prince, potentate or power"—he may murder or be murdered, may invade the rights of others, or have his own invaded—he is responsible to no one but God and his conscience. But when he enters within the pale of society, he surrenders a portion of his natural rights in consideration of the protection which that society gives him. A State when invaded by a hostile foe, has a right to the persons and property of its citizens for its defence. That is the equivalent she exacts for the protection she ordinarily extends to them. She has a right to "the last man and the last dollar," if necessary for her defence. In a time of war, the citizen has no rights which are inconsistent with the safety of the State. To that great paramount object, everything else must be made to bend. Let us, then, cheerfully submit to whatever demands our country may make upon us towards the accomplishment of the great work in which she is engaged—the maintenance of her liberties, and the expulsion of a presumptuous foe from her soil.

In all revolutionary periods abuses, more or less, have existed. It is a time when the eagles and the vultures gather about and prey upon the misfortunes of their country. Thus it has been always, and will continue to be until "men cease to do evil, and learn to do well."

Let us then, Mr. Editor, look well to the danger that threatens us. Let us eschew party strife and bickerings; at least, until the hated foe is expelled from our soil, made doubly sacred by the blood of its noble defenders. Let us be true to ourselves, and trust to God for the result. That result, I doubt not, will meet our highest expectations. But should it be the divine pleasure that the noble Confederate Ship of State shall go down beneath the dark waves of oppression and tyranny, let there be heard ringing out over the vast expanse of desolation and waste the patriot's rallying cry—"God and our native land!"

P.

GEN. MORGAN IN DANVILLE.—The Danville *Register* of the 8th says:

This distinguished gentleman arrived at Danville on the 25th December, by special train from Greensboro, and has been sojourning at the residence of Col. R. E. Withers, until yesterday, when he took the cars for Richmond. Since his arrival in our midst he has received every mark of attention from our people, both in a public and social manner. Deeming it proper to make some public demonstration of respect on the arrival of Gen. Morgan, the military and civil authorities combined to render the deserved honor. The military on local duty at this place, commanded by Col. Withers, and the militia under Col. Voss, were mustered at 3 o'clock, P. M., the 25th ult., and a procession being formed, they were marched to the residence of Col. Withers, where the distinguished guest was stopping. The procession having come to a halt in front of the portico, when the General made his appearance with head uncovered; at command, the military presented arms, and Mayor Atkinson, in a short address, welcomed him to the hospitalities of the town in the name of her people. Col. Withers, then, in a few remarks, extended him a soldier's welcome to our homes. The General returned thanks briefly for the honors shown him. During these ceremonies an appropriate salute was being fired from the field pieces stationed at the arsenal upon Monument Hill.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a large number of ladies turned out to greet the warrior chieftain on this occasion. The affair was conducted in excellent taste and spirit, and many an old man and young one will long remember it as the day when they stood face to face with, or shook by the hand, the great Kentucky raider and terror of all Yankeedom.

Several of Gen. Morgan's staff officers have been with him since his arrival at this place, among them his Adjutant General, Medical Director, Chief of Artillery, and Aids de Camp. His command is now reorganizing at his Headquarters, Decatur, Ga., and he expects soon to be again in the saddle and on the track of the hated Yankee.

INDUSTRY.—Nature instructs you to be active. The brook runs busily over the pebbles and never stays. The streams hasten to join the large river, and the river to meet the sea. Countless seeds are quickening into life, and striking their roots downward. Presently the plant bursts from the earth—it puts forth its tender leaves and its young blossoms—the flowers in every variety of color and fragrance are spread in the sunbeam. The grain appears like a soft green mantle, over the field of the laborer, it puts forth "first the blade—then the ear—then the ripe corn in the ear." The vine reaches out its tendrils like hands, and takes hold of some prop, whereon to hang its clusters. The trees are busy in perfecting the fruit of man. The spider throws her glittering thread from shrub to shrub, and runs to and from the bridge of her own building. The silk-worm spins that we may be covered delicately, and folds itself up in its cone like chamber, to slumber awhile and to come forth with wings.—The bee labors to prepare food for herself, and a banquet for us. The ant, provident for winter, lays up its store. The birds sing among the branches, as if their tuneful hearts were full of praise. The young lamb gambols by the side of its mother. The duck leads her brood to the water, and the shining fish glides along its depths. The hen provides for her chickens and gathers them under her wings. We may gather a lesson of industry from these inferior creatures. All, with different voices, seem to call on us to be active; they seem to tell us to obey the commands of the Creator.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50@$4
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 6, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25. Sun dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $12. Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in, and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLLIN'S House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month, $150.
Children and servants, 75.

PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 5 3t*

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts, 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address J. B. WILLARD,
Jan 9-1w* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9 3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond sold 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JANY, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.

H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6 10t* Administrator.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle, all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 26 3w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.
Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month if the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $26 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $720 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

W. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers, Chief Engineer P. R. R.
Dec 17-t 10 J

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 6-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements printed in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 00
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	77 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do.
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt Gen. (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Pertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Randolph; 7th Circuit, William F Pynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Riggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-18J Surgeon General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the Ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 8, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Public Sentiment.

The sentiment of the people of this State is unmistakably in favor of peace, even the original secessionists since they are about to be conscribed, being among the foremost clamorers for a settlement; and the ball set in motion in Johnston county, on the 7th instant, will not stop until it rolls through the State. Ponderous tax collectors and other drones, holding shade positions, may clamor for a continuance of the struggle, that they may the longer enjoy the places to which they have been elevated by accident, but the hard fisted yeomanry that do the fighting and the suffering are unmistakably for peace. They want an honorable peace, of course, but they are willing to accept any peace that the majority will agree to, believing that it will be better than perpetual war. The fact is the people of North Carolina think the time has come when a decided and earnest effort should be made to stop the flow of blood by the exercise of reason, and not concurring with Mr. Davis, that the people of the North are all byenas, they think a settlement can be effected, provided a proper effort is made. It matters not if we negotiate a dozen years, so the clash of arms may cease pending the progress of settlement, for the relief to the country at the cessation of actual hostilities would send a thrill of joy through the land and dispel the gloom which is now so appalling in both sections; and in the end no peace would be accepted but such as would be considered honorable among nations.

The people of North Carolina have furnished men and means with a lavish hand and shed their blood without stint; and believing that the sword is no nearer the end now than when we began they insist and will insist on the employment of other means before consenting to furnish more men for the slaughter. As long as those who were entrusted with the conduct of the war confined themselves to the struggle for liberty and freedom from our common enemy, our people were foremost in their efforts and sacrifices in a common cause; but now that the intention to establish a *military despotism* is no longer disguised they give expression to their feelings of disapproval, and the movement in Johnston is but the beginning of the end. Our people cannot and will not submit to the sweeping measures that have been proposed in Congress to deprive every man of his personal liberty.

Eastern North Carolina.

There are various rumors from below but we can make but little out of them. The impression gains ground that Wilmington is to be attacked, and that we are to have an active campaign along the coast this Winter. We have seen gentlemen who left Kinston on yesterday, and they say the impression is prevalent there that the enemy are landing a considerable force at Morehead city and in Onslow county. It is also stated that there is a fleet off Wilmington. We know nothing of the truth of these statements and only give them as rumors. We shall not be surprised, however, to hear at any time that Wilmington has been attacked or that the enemy are marching on Kinston. We hope that the authorities will be prepared for these movements.

The slavish presses of this State, with the British advocate of negro equality of this city at their head, are exerting themselves to prepare the people of the South for the *despotic* yoke which is being prepared for them at Richmond. The *amalgamationists* of the North and South have brought all these troubles upon us, and we call upon all men who love liberty and mean to resist tyranny, to watch these hirelings. The infamous scoundrel who boasts that he publishes the only paper in this city that is friendly to the Administration, is an open *amalgamationists*, and his principal associates are negroes. No white man whose back has escaped the whipping post dare be seen on the street with him. The people of this State are not to be misled by such perjured fellons. There are some who have been considered respectable who aid and abet the hireling, and they should be watched.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from the Army of Virginia, asserts that fifty per cent. of the army of Northern Virginia are now absent from duty. And while this is so, and while those in authority allow it to continue, Congress proposes to conscript the balance of the men left at home to subsist the whole.

For the Progress.]

Mr. Samford's Letter.

This production will arrest and rivet the attention of the country. Its style is so elegant and elevated, its statements of facts so clear, its analysis of the condition of the country so searching and perfect, and its recommendations so wise and patriotic, that nothing is hazarded in asserting for it a wide and beneficial influence as well on the government as the people at large. It may be questioned whether a more brilliant, original, and invigorating document has been issued during the war. True, Mr. Samford expresses the conviction that the present struggle will last *nine years* longer. This statement of opinion may, and doubtless will be controverted by a large number of persons; it may, indeed, be considered by some as casting a "dry light" on public affairs. The timid, the time-serving and croaking portion of our population will say: If we could believe with Mr. Samford that nine years of "wasting, wearying and wicked war" are still in store for us, we should favor immediate *reconstruction*. But is this what Mr. Samford's letter means? By no means. He is candid enough to express his honest judgment as to the duration of the war, and brave enough to propose ways and means to secure the prize of independence, even nine years hence! And how is this to be accomplished? By "fighting" and "negotiating," says this able writer: "My theory, he says, is to *fight* in order to be able to *negoliate*, and to *negotiate* in order to *reap the benefits of peace* from the bloody furrows of the battlefield—to employ all our physical resources in combination with all the moral and economic influences we can control—"to depend on ourselves" under God, and call for Hercules besides—*to take all the chances* in order to be sure of the prize."

The passage here quoted explains a seeming inconsistency in Mr. Samford's argument. If the war is to linger on for nine long years, one might with propriety ask, why employ "*active, persistent* negotiation? Why enter upon a policy of sleepless diplomacy?"—The answer is, "in order to be sure of the prize."

What Mr. Samford remarks about the "real people" of the North, their belief in the righteousness of our cause, their hatred of the despotism of Lincoln, and their disposition to end the infamous war waged against an unoffending people by the fanatics, is appropriate so far as the gentlemen named are concerned, but it is feared that Pierce, Vallandigham, Voorhees and Bishop Hopkins are in a sad minority. This fact, however, does not lessen the justice sought to be bestowed on such heroic and noble men by Mr. Samford.

The doctrine this letter advocates with regard to the exchange of prisoners, the "secrecy" pervading the Halls of Congress and the Departments of State and Treasury, and "economy" and "accountability" in administration, is admirably just and proper. The point in the letter, however, which is the strongest and at the same time the most attractive, is the financial plan proposed, which is set forth in these words: "Tax Confederate money in kind—tax *nothing else but money*, and tax that bravely, say *one half* of it back into the Treasury vaults and into the flames. It will not cost the country a single dollar of real substance—mark it. The *Banks and speculators* would have to disgorge." Though Mr. Samford professes not to be "wise in the ways of mammon," the country, it is believed, would be greatly benefitted by the adoption of this plan. It appears to be the safest, easiest and the least burdensome mode of meeting our monetary difficulties. It should be tried without doubt.

In making this very brief and imperfect review of Mr. Samford's letter to Major Norris, we are sorry to be compelled to differ widely from the position assumed with regard to State-rights. The declaration that "we have no rights—State rights or individual rights—until we are free and independent," was necessary in order to sustain the installation of a Dictator or a King, which Mr. Samford declares he would not "scruple" to do, "if it were necessary to a successful prosecution of the war," but it is nevertheless *startling in the extreme!* That such a sound thinker as Mr. Samford should thus ignore the creators of the General government, and make the latter the master instead of the agent of the States, as it is, and that he should consent, under any circumstances, to give up his chartered and inalienable rights to any man on the habitable earth, is a most astonishing development. It is true he qualifies his willingness to see installed over us a dictator or a king by saying "if it were necessary to a successful prosecution of the war." But *how* can the destruction of State rights, the consolidation of all powers in the hands of one man, be he ever so perfect and unambitious, become necessary to the achievement of independence? Can it be possible that we must lose our national life to find it? Must we give up our liberties in order to gain them?

Nor can the violent disruption of society, the sudden transition from a democratic Republic to a remorseless despotism, be justly compared to the *cut of a coat* History teaches that the formation of society is slow and gradual and not subject to the same fluctuations as fashion. We tell Mr. Samford, plainly, that if the Constitution is to be subverted and the military law is to override the civil law, and imperial power is to be assumed over this people, they will quickly raise the cry, "under which king, Bezonian?"

It is to be regretted that this single defect should mar the beauty and impair the symmetry of this brilliant production. Nevertheless, it will find a place in the Acta Diurna of our Rome. At all events, it will be long and pleasantly remembered by

FRATER ALUMNUS.

Richmond *Examiner* please copy.

THE MADNESS OF CONGRESS—THE LIBERTY OF THE CITIZEN, OF THE PRESS, &C.

The following article from the *Examiner* so thoroughly accords with our own views that we adopt it:

"The time has come to do this"—"the time has come to do that." Such is the phrase with which every brandy-brained demagogue now bullies his brother demagogues into acquiesence in the follies that may give him temporary consequence. It does sometimes seem that the time has come when the rulers of the Southern Confederacy are about to take leave of their senses. The wild projects proposed in Congress are calculated to shake the faith of those who never yet doubted the issue of the war. Those whom the gods will to destroy, they first deprive of their reason. Is that the true interpretation of our legislative insanity? Let us hope still, that judgment has not yet deserted her throne, and if every fool must talk, even at this solemn time, the wise and honest will decide the action of Congress.

If it may not be so, then the days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered. Politicians delude themselves with declamation on this matter. National action is guided by plain, tangible motives. This people broke with the United States because they saw their Government embarked on the sea of arbitrary power. They rose in defence of certain institutions and laws, their inheritance, which neither they nor their ancestors have ever been willing to surrender for a moment. The movements of parties and existing grievances were only incidental. The States seceded because their liberties would have been lost had they remained in the Union. In defence of their inalienable rights the people have displayed energy and fortitude nearly unparalleled. They will continue to struggle against all odds so long as they feel that they fight for the cause—their own cause. But when they lose the great motive, they will not only refuse to fight for this new concern, called Confederacy, but will take the first good opportunity to obtain at least "a peace at any price."

The enemy's newspapers frequently cant about "despotism" in the South, but have not enough truth for foundation to make the lie effective even among the ignorant of their own land. All know that there is not, and has never been a despotic or arbitrary government in the South. We have maintained our organic system in full and healthy action. The established rights of the citizen have yet received no wound. We have the full protection of our ancient laws. In the confusion of this war, arrogant and foolish men, who are never wanting at any time or anywhere, have frequently fancied that they could inaugurate the use of lawless power, but they have been promptly checked, and their outrages redressed. The South has all its liberties intact.

Now, the liberty of a free State has three bulwarks:

1st. A Legislative Department of Government, responsible to the people, created by their free choice.

2d. An independent judiciary.

3d. A free press.

So long as these three things exist in any country, its inhabitants are freemen. Wherever they do not exist, the inhabitants are really slaves, and each may become the victim of arbitrary, irresponsible power, at any moment when the occupants of certain places—whatever the titles—may find a motive to exercise it. Neither one of the three has existed, does exist, or can long exist, where the destruction of the other two has been accomplished. Each lives with the life of the others as we might easily demonstrate beyond the possibility of cavil, if we supposed such an absence of reflection in the reader that might render such demonstration anything better than waste of words and time. We have preserved perfect all these defences of lawful liberty so far. But two of them, at least, are obliterated, if the propositions of Phelan to the Senate and Miles to the House are framed into the form of laws.

One of these men proposes the suspension of the legal process called "*habeas corpus*." What is "*habeas corpus?*" When a man has been thrown into prison without process of law, a judge may order that he shall be brought before him, and may examine the pretence on which he has been imprisoned. If there is neither charge or evidence of an offence against the law, the judge may restore the man to his liberty; if there is such ground for his arrest, he shall order his trial. It is a process to prevent those who have the brute force from seizing and shutting up their fellow-citizens on their lawless caprices, or to attain their private ends. If Congress suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, the agents of the Executive have the power to seize and imprison, indefinitely, whomsoever it directs, and no power in this country can either deliver them or ascertain the cause of their bondage. The judiciary then becomes a nullity, so far as the public liberty is concerned.

While this prospect is opened in the South, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduces the following bill into the House:

A bill to be entitled an Act repealing existing and regulating future exemptions from military service:

The Congress of the Confederate States de enact, That, from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts exempting persons from military service be and the same are hereby repealed, except in so far as they relate to officers of the Confederate and State governments, and hereafter no other persons shall be exempt from such service than the following, to wit: all who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such other persons as the said Secretary, with the approval of the President, may deem it expedient to exempt in view of the fact, which must be satisfactorily established, that such persons can, by their skill, labor, occupation or employment, better subserve the vial interests of the country and contribute more substantially to its defence outside of the army than in its ranks: Provided, That in even such cases absolute exemptions from military service should not be granted, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the same end can be attained by regular enrolling and detailing, for specified times and stated purposes, the persons whose skill, labor, occupation or employment may make their services more valuable out of than in the actual ranks of the army."

Whether the propounder of this bill really understood its signification may be doubted. His remaks in support of it betrayed an incapacity for the business of legislation really pitiable. It is more than probable that he is the witless instrument of more artful and worse intentioned men.

This is not a bill to diminish the number of exempts from military service—it is a bill to increase their number indefinitely, and to change the principle of exemption from benefit of the nation, into the interest of place-holders. Instead of a limited exemption, for a definite cause, under a law framed by legislators responsible to the country, here is an unlimed exemption, by favor, dependent on the irresponsible will of Mr. Davis, of the most subservient of all his servants, and of such other office-holders as those who may choose to delegate this most enormous, searching and far-reaching of all means ever invented for altering a constitutional government into a despotism. The amount of bribery, fraud, slavishness and malicious oppression which such a law would introduce into this land; the confusion in the social system; the subversion of all ideas of duty and right which it would immediately occasion, must be evident to persons less innocent than Mr. Miles.—It would be difficult to state all its consequences in a paragraph. Happily, it is not necessary now to do more than allude to them. Happily, yonder man from Wheeling is not the only Representative of Virginia; and one of her legitimate sons developed yesterday, in the House, the purport and effect of this proposition with fearless reason and a comprehensive view. Our purpose in alluding to it here is to point out one direct, particular effect which this bill must have when passed—the extinction of a free press.—An independent or free newspaper cannot exist one day after that bill becomes law. Publishers of such must then go to Seddon or some local understrapper for the exemption of their hands. Some publishers will doubtless be received with many smiles and a prompt acquiescence in their demands; but others with a gloomy frown; and all with an intimation more or less blunt, that they must refrain from criticism on any person or persons holding office; that, on the contrary, they must exalt the individual who permits them to live; that they must advocate every measure the government favors, and denounce, defame and revile every public man who dares to doubt its expediency; that they must represent public events according to order and not as they are; in short, that they must cease to be sources of information to the country, and become instruments for deceiving the country; that they must lie, flatter, fawn, cover up corruption and help usurpation to its goal. If they are willing to do these things, then their workmen are exempt; if they are not willing, their workmen shall not be exempted. If they depart from their compact an enrolling officer will notify them of their journal's death. Here is one plain, straight effect of this bill. It abrogates the freedom of the public press. It reduces the press of the Southern States to a condition lower than that of France, to the level of Russia and Austria. This is but one among many similar effects which such a law will have—the ignorant and the dull may think the least consequence—but it will be found one of the most important steps in the establishment of a rule, which the Southern people will hate and overthrow, even if they bury themselves in the ruins. Despotic government is strong for the public defence only among nations to whom it is natural. It answers that purpose in Russia, in Austria, in France; but we are not Russians, nor Austrians, nor French. We belong to a race which will not put forth their strength under such a system, but always against it, because abhorrent and odious to their nature.

CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF EXEMPTIONS.

The bill reported by the Military Committee, repealing existing and regulating future exemptions was taken up on Friday. After remarks by various members—

Mr. Staples, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, moved to re-commit the bill and amendments to the Military Committee, and said that that committee, at the last session of Congress, reported a bill similar to the one now under consideration. It was rejected in the House by a decisive vote. Let us earnestly hope that this bill may share the same fate. He had voted against the proposition then, and there was nothing in the condition of the country, or in the reasoning of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Miles) that would induce him to change the opinion then entertained. He (Mr. Staples) argued at considerable length to show that the Secretary of War could not perform the duties this bill would impose upon him; that he (the Secretary) would be compelled to delegate the power to innumerable boards and agents, dispersed throughout the country; that these boards would open new sources of patronage and power; that they would be exposed to all the temptations of personal, political and family influence, to fraud, corruption and bribery—creating, by their decisions, dissatisfaction among the people and discontent in the army. He insisted that the expense of an universal conscription would be enormous; that no man could estimate the injury inflicted upon all the industrial interests of the country by the sudden stoppage of so many callings and pursuits until the Secretary of War shall determine who shall be detailed, and for what purpose. The honourable gentleman from South Carolina says that Congress cannot agree upon a bill. The gentleman is mistaken. It may require time, but an actual vote will always test the sense of the House upon any proposition for exemption. The same process of reasoning would lead us to commit to the President the whole subject of taxation and currency. Upon that question there are wider differences of opinion than any other in the whole range of political economy—differences as to principle and differences as to detail. But, sir, these difficulties do not relieve Congress from the obligation of maturing such measures of finance as the necessities of the country demand. The whole subject of conscription and exemption belongs to Congress, and to Congress alone. It is a legislative power, a legislation discretion, and a legislative obligation.—Congress must declare war, Congress must raise armies, Congress must determine who are to compose the armies, and who are to be exempt from military service. For the proper exercise of this trust the members are responsible to their constituents, to the country, and to posterity. Who so capable of discharging this trust as the men upon this floor, fresh from the people, and familiar with all their wants, their necessities, and the diversified interests of an extensive country? Why, sir, we are sent here for this purpose; and when we acknowledge ourselves incapable of performing this legislative duty we should resign our seats and go back and so tell our constituents. This bill clothes the President with the powers of an autocrat. It invests him with prerogatives before which those of Napoleon sink into insignificance. Pass this bill, and no man can pursue a mechanical occupation, no man practice medicine, publish a newspaper, or ascend the pulpit and proclaim the tidings of the Gospel without crawling to the footstool of power and humbly asking permission from an omnipotent executive. Pass this bill, and then commences the scramble for executive favour and patronage. We shall have the War Department and the Executive Mansion beleaguered by an innumerable throng of suppliants and beggars for "the thrift that follows fawning." Members of Congress will be expected to swell the host of applicants. We shall be seen, hat in hand, crowding the ante-rooms of the War Department and the avenues that lead to the executive office, humbly asking for the detail of a shoemaker, or tanner, or minister of the gospel, for our constituents. He would not vote to expose his constituents to influences so demoralizing. He would not subject himself to the loss of that manly independence so necessary to a representative of the people in his whole intercourse with the executive departments of the government. He would not say that an obnoxious member or an obnoxious editor might not prove as successful in their applications as one who basks in the beams of executive favour.—But this may be said: There will be constant temptation to favouritism, to abuse, and, in some instances, to aggression. He knew the Secretary of War, and knew him to be a man of the most elevated talents and patriotism. Nothing but the sternest dictates of duty could induce him to encounter the annoyances and labours that belong to his position.—But in the contingencies of war he may be removed, or may resign, and he could not tell who might be his successor. The liberties of a people are never safe when dependent upon the character or patriotism of one man. Mr. Staples insisted that the great abuses of the times did not grow out of the exemption act. They originated in the system of details allowed by the government. Here is the mischief, and here the remedy should be applied. It is this that is destroying the vitalities of the army and the energies of the struggle. He dwelt at much length upon this point, and said if the detailed men able to do military duty were put in the ranks, the deserters brought back, and the exemption law modified in many particulars, we would have an army able to cope with our adversaries. Unless this was done—unless there was a change in the policy of the Government, we should have a protracted and bloody struggle—a struggle such as Prussia had, when one-tenth of her whole male population perished upon the field of battle, when the authority of her magistrates and laws was suspended, and the horrours of pestilence and famine were added to the atrocities of war. But if the measure he indicated were adopted, he was satisfied the army would be so increased that another year would terminate the struggle. The clouds would pass away, and the bow of peace once more span the arch of the heavens.

Mr. Dagan, of Alabama, also spoke in opposition to the bill, and continuid his remarks until the expiration of the morning hour, when the special order was called, and the House went into secret session for the consideration of the bills reported from the Committee on the Currency.

We regret to learn that the exodus continues from some of the Eastern counties, and that there is not a night but a number of original secessionist make their way through the lines to the enemy. Some of them are even reported as running away from their own negroes to escape the conscribing measures of Congress. We are glad to learn that none but original secessionists have taken the "underground line."

Gen. Morgan had a reception at the City Hall, Richmond, on Friday last, when, on being introduced by the Mayor, he made the following sensible speech:

"Fellow-citizens—I thank you for this reception, and I hope my future career will prove that I am not unworthy of the honor you have done me. Not being a speaker, I will give way to others who are.—Again I thank you for this manifestation of your regard."

Short speeches were also made by Gens. A. P. Hill, Stuart and others. Gen. Morgan remains at the Ballard House, but it is said he will leave in a few days for the West to re-organize his force and again take the field.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made, we learn, in the Battalion at C. Holmes:

Chas. H. Wright, Sergeant-Major, promoted Drillmaster, with rank and pay of 2d Lieutenant.

James M. Pounds, 1st Sergeant, and James Webb, 2d Sergeant, of Co. C., promoted to Drillmaster, with rank and pay of 2d Lieutenant.

T. E. Skivin, 1st Sergeant of Co. E, promoted Drillmaster, with rank and pay of 2d Lieutenant.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday has the following morsel for the sation mongers:

"A report was current yesterday that the government of Mexico has recognized the Confederate States. It appears to have received some credit in certain quarters.

"Be this as it may, whenever such an event occurs whether now, next month or next year, it will be safe to infer that Louis Napoleon is concerned in it.

Mexico has no government and is not able to recognize herself.

We frequently publish communications that we do not approve, but as we are willing that all should be heard, who are respectful in tone and temper, and give place to the thoughts of others as well as our own. The authors of communications, and not the Editor, are responsible for the [illegible] put forth.

The following is one of the toasts [illegible] ly at the mass meeting of the Democracy [illegible] sey, where Fernando Wood was the chief speaker: "The Democratic party as it was before corruption, treachery, shoddy and greenbacks had demoralized its councils."

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of the late CHAS. H. JOHNSON will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Deems. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 of the city of Raleigh.
MANY VOTERS.
Jan 12 5t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 11-td

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward
Jan 11-3t*
MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst.
Jan 11-3t

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Hall announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant.
Jan 1-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overman a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23 tf
MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE BONDS, BANK STOCK, CONFEDERATE BONDS AND RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., IN FRONT of our salesroom, we will sell 32 shares Stock Bank Cape Fear, 31 shares Bank of North Carolina Stock; $4,000 N. C. State Bonds, old six's; 9 shares Stock N. C. Railroad; $10,000 Confederate 7 per cent. Bonds.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 12-td
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old, woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office.
Jan 12-3t

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11 1m
Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand
Jan 11-2w*
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w*
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w*
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN appeared in the city of Raleigh, all persons by advice of the Surgeon General between the ages of two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m
Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard one month each.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, ON WILMINGTON STREET, SOME DAYS since, a Cluster Breastpin with chain attached. The above reward will be given the finder if left at the
Jan 11-3t*
PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR RENT,

MY HOUSE AND LOT AT WAKE FORREST College. Possession given immediately.
Jan 11-3t*
S. WAIT.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w*
J. H. KIMHAM.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 29-td